









# LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1835.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION

Delegates appointed to represent the DEMOCRACY OF KENTUCKY in General Convention.

THO. P. MOORE, JOSEPH HOLY, THO. J. PEW, J. O. HARRISON, L. SAUNDERS, JR.	On the part of the State.
THO. JAMES, JAMES O'HARA, F. D. WARD, CHAS. HENDERSON.	First District.
GEO. WORK, ELIJAH HISE.	Second District.
GEO. WAGLEY, DR. THOMPSON.	Third District.
SAM. DAVIES, HARRISON DANILL.	Fourth District.
GEN. ELIAS BARBEE, DR. EDMONSON.	Fifth District.
WM. P. DUVALL, WM. B. BOEKER.	Sixth District.
WORDEN POPE, E. F. NUTTALL.	Seventh District.
JOHN SPEEDSMITH, HENRY C. HARRIS.	Eighth District.
MATTHEWS FLOUNOY, WM. H. TODD.	Ninth District.
THOMPSON WARD, THOMAS MARSHALL.	Tenth District.
N. D. COLEMAN, TANDY ALLEN.	Eleventh District.
JEFFERSON PHELPS, JOHN PRATT.	Twelfth District.
	Thirteenth District.

We confess our surprise at seeing in the "Commonwealth" a re-publication of Mr. Shippen's letters to President Biddle, and his replies, accompanied by the accounts of such a creature as Prentice. All honorable men of the Bank party, unite in condemning the conduct of the Senate's committee in using the private, secret, and confidential letters of Mr. Shippen and Mr. Harper, and bringing forward the correspondence of persons now in their graves, in order to wreck their fury on private citizens, in nowise concerned in these matters, and when their writers have gone to their long account. If the Editor of the Commonwealth is satisfied to fill the humble post of retailer of the filth of the Journal, and the imitator of the infamous career of its Editor, he is welcome to his choice.—He will however gain nothing in the estimation of those even of his own party whose good opinions are worth having.

But how do "the slaves of the lamp," the tame tools of the Bank justify this outrage? The charter by which this monopoly holds its exclusive privileges, gives the distinct right to congress to examine at all times its books and papers, for the purpose of preserving a constant eye over its proceedings, and to guard against violations of that instrument. In the exercise of that clear right, the House of Representatives appointed a committee, to examine the books and papers of the institution, to ascertain whether certain charges of corruption which were loudly made against it were true. Like some trembling felon, conscious of guilt and dreading the light of truth, the Bank refused to permit the evidence to be examined, and even whilst insulting the majesty of the people confessed its guilt. It was charged with having expended money for the corruption of presses, members of Congress and others, and various other high crimes. Mr. Walsh declared that the Bank, by its refusal, had preserved the honor of congress! What a volume is contained in that declaration of a hired writer of the culprit. But so much was public indignation roused, that its myrmidons in the Senate determined to play the state stratagem of investigation by their own instruments to whom the books and papers of the Bank were freely opened, and even things reported to be fair and honest in the management of the Bank except that there had been rather too much purchasing of presses and Editors!

To revenge themselves however on some of those who had aided in prostrating their last hope, this honorable committee dug up from their depositories the above correspondence, assailing the private characters of our fellow citizens from the salaried spies and agents of the Bank stationed in our cities. Little did the people of Louisville and Lexington believe that the great Mogul at Philadelphia was drawing from his agents in their midst comments on their private characters, to be held in reserve and published to the world to suit his malice or revenge. The letter from Lexington however, rather amuses us than otherwise, inasmuch as it affords us an opportunity of congratulating some four or five of Mr. Harper's flock, upon their having since that time made the discovery

of the road to the good opinion of President Biddle and his satellites here. We presume Mr. Biddle in no future letter will ever speak of them "as an unhappy specimen" of their kind, nor will he call them "totally unfit and incompetent," hereafter, since they have deserted Jacksonism and all its abominations, and been received into the pale of the true political hierarchy. Most of them have since been placed in office by Mr. Biddle's friends here, and one of them has even become "qualified" and taken his seat as a director of the Bank, whilst another was invited to accept a clerkship. O Tempora, O Mores?

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Kentucky is to adjourn this day, and probably stands adjourned at this moment for want of a quorum, as many of the members have passed through here on their way home. The Internal Improvement Bill passed both houses and will become a law.—Judge Hewitt was acquitted of the charges brought against him.

We understand that the acting Governor has nominated Messrs. John Chambers, of Mason, and E. M. Ewing, of Logan, as Associate Judges of the Appellate Court, vice Messrs. Underwood and Nicholas resigned. Also, Thomas P. Wilson, of Shelby as circuit Judge in this Judicial district, vice Judge White, deceased.—all confirmed.

## Late News.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT.**—The arrival of the *Orpheus* from Liverpool brings us very late intelligence from Europe. The dates are to the 18th of January from Liverpool, and to the 14th from Paris. The Message of the President caused much excitement in France. The King instantly recalled the French Minister from the United States, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs tendered to Mr. Livingston his passports to leave the kingdom. Many of the Parisians however, ridicule the blustering of the French government.

The elections were progressing in England with unprecedented animation. London sent all reform members. The contest however, is much more equal than we had imagined. The returns thus far, give 77 reformers, to 60 Tories.

The Journal of Havre, says, commenting on the President's Message:—"They have promised payment; and it is asked whether the Chambers will consider the Message as an attack on its dignity, or whether through timidity they will pass the indemnity bill. In the latter case, it will be said that our Ministry, and the cabinet at Washington, will have leagued to destroy the independence of the Chambers. If, therefore, the majority of the Chambers submit to the earnest entreaties of the Ministry, and have the weakness to pass the bill of indemnity, which it has once rejected, without a threat, it will be the Ministry, more than the subservient Chamber, that public opinion will accuse. The public will then be indignant at a Ministry, who, forgetful of all nationality, have plotted with the American government, to destroy the independence of the French Chambers." &c.

The Paris Journal des Debats, ridicules some proceedings in the French Chambers on the 10th, when a member depicted the consequences of a war with America.

From the London Morning Post of January, 16. An extraordinary express has brought us the whole of the Paris Journals of Wednesday. The Moniteur publishes in its official part the following important article.

"The King has recalled M. Serrurier, his Minister at Washington. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified the resolution to the Minister of the United States at Paris, informing him at the same time that the passports which he may be in need of in consequence of that communication, are at his disposal.

"In the execution of the engagements entered into by France, the Project of Law relative to the American claims will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies. A clause will be added to it intended to project (guaranty) effectually such French interests as might be endangered."

The Journal des Debats inserts the foregoing article, the impending publication of which, having been rumored on Tuesday evening, is noticed in most of the Journals of Wednesday morning. The Temps cannot persuade itself that the Bill will be presented to the Deputies.

"It is this evening affirmed," says the National "that the Moniteur of to-morrow morning is to announce that Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, has received his passports, and that M. Serrurier, Minister of France in the United States, has been recalled. War is therefore declared."

"But at the same time that the Royalty of the 7th of August gives such satisfaction to its outraged dignity, it orders its ministers to present after to-morrow to the Chambers of Deputies, the Treaty with the United States, and in the course of eight days peace will be made." Our Paris correspondent observes that the Moniteur's announcement has excited more decision than alarm.

Lowell, Mass.—The following statistical account of the manufacturing village of Lowell, is taken from the Boston Mercantile Journal. It was furnished by William Austin, Agent of the Lawrence Corporation.

Yards of Cloth made per annum, 39,170,040; pounds of Cotton consumed, 12,256,400. Assuming half to be Up-land, and half New Orleans and Alabama, the consumption, in bales, is 34,800; a pound of Cotton averaging 32-10th yards, 100 lbs. Cotton will produce 89 lbs. Cloth.

As regards the health of persons employed, great numbers have been interrogated, and the result shows that 6 of the females out of 10 enjoy better health than before being employed in the mills; of males one half derive the same advantage.

As regards their moral condition and character, they are not inferior to any portion of the community.

Average wages of Females, clear of board, \$1.90 per week: do. do. of males, clear of board, 80 cents per day; Medium produce of a Loom on No. 14 Yarn, 38 to 49 yds. per day; do. do. No. 30, 25 to 30 yds.; average per spindle, 1-10th yd. per day. Persons employed by the Companies are paid at the close of each month. The average amount of wages paid per month \$89,000. A very considerable portion of the wages is deposited in the savings bank. Consumption of Starch per annum, 310,000 lbs.; do. of Flour for do. in Mills, Print Works and Bleachery, per annum, 3,800 brls. do Charcoal, per annum, 500,000 bushels.

To the above may be added, the extensive Powder Mills of O. M. Whipple, Esq.; the Lowell Bleachery; Flannel Mills; Card and Whip Factory; Planing Machine; Reed Machine; Grist and Saw Mills, together employing about 300 hands, and a capital of \$300,000. Also, in the immediate vicinity, Glass Works, and a Furnace, supplying every description of Castings.

On the 1st of June next, the Middlesex Company will manufacture 500 yards of Satinette per day, in addition to the above, and the consumption of Wool will then be 2000 lbs. per day in their establishment. The Locks and Canals, Machine Shop, including among the 22 Mills, can furnish machinery complete for a Mill of 5000 Spindles in four months, and lumber and materials are always at command, with which to build or rebuild a Mill in that time, if required.

From the Globe.

Extract from Mr. CALHOUN'S speech S. C. the place of his nativity, delivered on the 27th May, 1825.

"Not doubting the necessity of an enlightened system of measures for the security of the country, and the advancement of its true interests, nor your disposition to make the necessary sacrifices to sustain it, I gave my zealous efforts in favor of all such measures; the gradual increase of the Navy, a moderate Military establishment, properly organized and instructed, a system of fortification for the defence of the coast, the restoration of specie currency, a due protection of those manufactures of the country which had taken root during the period of war, and restrictions; and, finally, a system of connecting the various portions of the country by a judicious system of internal improvement. Nor again was I mistaken in your character."

The above passage from Mr. Calhoun's self-congratulating address, in which he divides the praise with his constituents for bearing the necessary sacrifices, shows conclusively how false are all the denials which have been put in, as to his having been the advocate of the American system in extenso. Mr. Calhoun himself, and all the nullifying prints under his control, have defended his advocacy of the protective Tariff in his speech of 1816, upon the pretence that it was a temporary measure, not a system; but here we have Mr. Calhoun almost ten years after, boasting of it as "an enlightened system of measures," for which he felt bound to acknowledge the virtuous self-denial of his constituents in making sacrifices to sustain.

But we do not quote the passage merely to show that Mr. Calhoun has attempted recently to produce deception in the South, by denying his support of the protective policy as part of "a system of measures"—we quote it to show that in the very year 1825, which Mr. Calhoun has selected in his Report to compare with that of 1833, to mark the increase of expenditure and Executive patronage, was the identical year in which he was congratulating himself upon having put in motion the whole American System. In his Report of Monday last, he inveighs against multiplication of public officers and agents, as marking the progressive corruption of the Government. According to the synopsis of the Report given in the Intelligencer, the year 1825 was selected by Mr. Calhoun because he then thought the extent of Executive patronage "too great"—and yet, we now give his own speech, showing that he was at the moment congratulating himself before an assemblage of his constituents, for having put in motion almost the whole "system of measures" out of which the increase of revenue—the increase of expenditure—and the increase of patronage, has grown; and he attempts to fasten on the present Administration the odium of results growing out of this system, when he well knows that the President has labored from the first hour of his Executive existence, to put an end to the whole scheme of corruption which had been devised by Mr. Calhoun—by which in 1825, he reached the Vice Presidency, getting, in part, the same Northern vote that brought Mr. Adams into the House

as a candidate for the Presidency—and by which he (Mr. Calhoun) expected finally to attain the Presidency himself. The extract we have given, shows the association of mercenary interests to which Mr. Calhoun looked to advance his prospects. They were, "A GRADUAL INCREASE OF THE NAVY"—"A MODERATE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT"—"A SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATION FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COAST"—"A RESTORATION OF SPECIE CURRENCY"—(this is a circumlocution, a metaphorical way of naming the effect for the cause, which prevented his constituents from perceiving that Mr. Calhoun embraced, in his system of measures, the GREAT MAMMOTH BANK.) "A DUE PROTECTION" OF MANUFACTURES—"A SYSTEM OF CONNECTING THE VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE COUNTRY BY A JUDICIOUS SYSTEM OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS." It was upon this broad bottom of interwoven interests, that Mr. Calhoun took his stand as Vice President. The tariff which brought in the whole manufacturing interest—"they Navy," "the Army" were rallied by the "gradual increase" proffered to them. The fortifications were to draw into his service the seaboard States—and internal improvements were to link to his car the western States, while the BANK was to bring with it the commercial classes and all the capitalists—the metallic gentry and stockjobbers.

## FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE. THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The attempts to render the Post Office Department unpopular by the enemies of the Administration is nothing more than might be expected, after the repeated shameful exposures, which the conduct of the men have brought on themselves. The horrid attempt to divide the Union, by a portion of this same faction, under the guise of nullification and the backing which they received from the rest of the same party, North and West, affords the most conclusive evidence of the want of patriotism, and all regard for the principles which should influence men in high stations. By allowing for heavy sums not brought into their estimate, is a moderate calculation to say that both houses of Congress, have wasted more than Two hundred thousand Dollars, in the attempt to assail General Jackson through the Post Office Department; only allow the officers of that department, half that sum, to publish and circulate all which it could prove against these very men, so much concerned for the honor of the country, what would be their standing? and in what light must they be held? Would you believe it gentle reader, that many of these same men are in the daily practice of violating the Post Office laws sanctioned by themselves.

It is a lamentable fact which has never been sufficiently exposed, that too many members of all parties pay little attention to some of the provisions of the Post Office laws; but there is this wide difference, that a sense of justice restrains and has restrained the friends of General Jackson under former administrations as well as the present, from complaining of extra allowances, to Contractors likely to be ruined by an increase of duty—while the members composing the party most deadly hostile to General Jackson, are not restrained by any considerations; not even while the millions of pounds, printed at the expense of their constituents, is loading down the mails, do they refrain from the most unjust charges.

If a sense of justice has no influence with such men, it might be supposed that a sense of shame would restrain them; how many of the members of Congress, engaged in this attempt are free from the practice of Franking the letters of others, and defrauding the country out of the amount of more money than would pay for the hard services of mail contractors and mail carriers, which is refused by these conscientious gentlemen. The honest people of the United States have no conception of the frauds committed by some of these very men, now so tender of public money, that they can not consent for a mail carrier or contractor to receive a just compensation for the most dangerous and severe duties in our country. None of these gentlemen are expected to acknowledge or deny the frauds they are committing, but there is a mode by which their friends may relieve them from all suspicion; and as it is presumed the honest farmer who supports his country by cheerfully paying his tax, never supposed his member of Congress was concerned in cheating the revenue, and the poor hard working mail carrier out of his just reward. To place this matter out of the reach of doubt let a few, say two or more substantial men of each Congressional district represented by the above conscientious members opposed to the extra allowance to mail carriers and contractors ask the following questions, and place the same in some news paper, so that the names of the parties may be known, and if the same is not contradicted, then let the said member pass for an honest man.

These questions are such, as any man engaged in the attempt to reduce the pay to mail contractors ought for his own sake to answer:—  
Question 1st.—How many thousand speeches of Webster, Calhoun, and

others have you franked under 2 oz. the extent of your privilege, and how many over including Books &c.

Question 2nd.—How many thousand franks have you given out to your friends to enable them to frank what they pleased.

Question 3rd.—How many thousand letters and other papers have you franked for others, contrary to the Post Office laws.

Question 4th.—Have you ever knowingly and willfully evaded the laws by which the revenue of the Post Office department has been regulated.

Question 5th.—Are you willing to make a motion at the next session of Congress, and to urge the passage of a resolution to send for persons, papers, &c., to enable a committee of your body appointed by the Post Master General, to test the truth of the answers you have given to my five questions?

There is nothing so absurd as may be supposed, in the necessity of a tribunal to test the conduct of members of Congress. When they form strong majorities, the constitutional tribunal of the people, unaided by friends is but a poor sort of court to try an artful member. The waste of time on silly measures, could be borne, but the waste of time for the wicked purposes so common at this day, is a crying sin for which this nation is bleeding at every side. To bring Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun together and then to prevent Webster from setting up for himself, has engaged the attention of the small members at a cost to the nation which the people ought to know.

A CITIZEN.

**MARRIED.**—On Sunday the 22d inst. by the Rev. N. H. Hall Mr. JAMES COWELL to Miss MARGRET A. BROOKS, both of this city.

**DIED.**—The Hon. DAVID WHITE, Circuit Judge for this Judicial district, on Wednesday last, at his residence in this county.

On Sunday morning last, at her residence near this place Mrs. Elizabeth Blanton, consort of Harrison Blanton, Esq.

On Friday evening last, John Preston, infant son of Orlando Brown, Esq.

On Sunday morning last, Henry, son of Henry Wingate, Esq. aged about two years.—*Argus.*

Gen. Wade Hampton recently died in South Carolina.

**W. H. BARNES,**  
(AGENT FOR J. J. WORSHAM.)  
HAVING determined to remove to Arkansas, offers his whole stock of SADDLERY, TRUNKS, and every thing complete for carrying on an extensive establishment, at private sale. Those wishing to purchase, can procure bargains by calling at his Shop on Main street. If he does not dispose of his Stock, &c. by the 2d Monday in March, (court day) he will sell that day to the highest bidder. I will also rent the House in which my shop is, for six months—the balance of the time for which I rented it.

Lexington, Feb. 18—7-tds  
N. B.—Farmers and others can procure good bargains, as he has on hand a handsome assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, and every other article in his line.

**THE CELEBRATED AND THOROUGH BRED HORSE, DUNGANNON, BY SUMPTER.**

WILL stand the ensuing season at Fowler's Garden, near Lexington, at 15 DOLLARS, payable within the season, which will commence on the 1st day of March, and end on the 1st day of July. Strict attention will be paid to mares in all cases, but no responsibility need be expected in case of accidents of any kind. Good and extensive pasturage will be provided gratis for mares from a distance, and they will be grain-fed if required, at a moderate price.

JAMES L. BRADLEY.  
Feb. 19—7-1f

**REMOVAL.**  
**NEW GOODS,**  
FOR FALL & WINTER, 1834.

**WM. E. RAINY,**  
RESPECTFULLY announces to his customers and the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS belonging to Mess. Johnson and Reynolds, and has removed to the fine Storehouse occupied by them No. 46, Main street, two doors below John Tilford & Son's. He is now opening a large and tasteful supply of

**STAPLE AND FANCY MERCHANDISE,**  
purchased by himself in NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA, with much care and labour. He hopes his former customers will travel a few doors lower than his old stand, for which he promises to make them a liberal compensation.

The greater proportion of his stock is entirely FRESH, FASHIONABLE, and CHEAP, and he thinks it unnecessary to specify the variety contained in the assortment; but assures the public he will exhibit to them as desirable articles as can be procured in the city.

Lexington, Nov 1st 1834.—43-1f

**BLACKSMITHING.**  
THE public are respectfully informed, that JOSIAH ENNIS, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main streets, where he intends carrying it on in all of its various branches, and will be happy to wait on his friends and the public generally. His work, shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOSIAH ENNIS.  
August 16, 1834.—33-1f

**Nuttall's Beer.**  
McKENZIE,  
HAS on hand a supply of Nuttall's Beer, of first rate quality. Friends can call and make trial of it.

Lexington, Nov. 15

others have you franked under 2 oz. the extent of your privilege, and how many over including Books &c.

Question 2nd.—How many thousand franks have you given out to your friends to enable them to frank what they pleased.

Question 3rd.—How many thousand letters and other papers have you franked for others, contrary to the Post Office laws.

Question 4th.—Have you ever knowingly and willfully evaded the laws by which the revenue of the Post Office department has been regulated.

Question 5th.—Are you willing to make a motion at the next session of Congress, and to urge the passage of a resolution to send for persons, papers, &c., to enable a committee of your body appointed by the Post Master General, to test the truth of the answers you have given to my five questions?

## NO HESITATION, OR YOU ARE TOO LATE!

SYLVESTER loses not a moment in laying before his patrons the schemes for the ensuing month. Look at them—there never was a more brilliant opportunity; not a week passes but what Sylvester sells some prize of magnitude. A SUPERB SCHEME draws on the 21st March, Grand Capital! \$20,000! Early application must be made to prevent disappointment, as these tickets will all be sold long before the drawing; you must therefore be prompt with your orders.

**GRAND SCHEME, VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**  
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. Class No. 2, for 1835.

To be drawn at Alexandria, March 7;  
**CAPITALS.**  
**25,000 Dollars!**

25,000 Dols.—8,000 Dols.—5,000 Dols.—\$3,500—20 of \$2000—20 of \$500—20 of \$400—20 of \$200—35 of \$150, &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.  
Certificate of Package of 25 Whole Tickets in this brilliant Scheme will be sent for \$125.—Halves, Quarters, and Eighths in proportion.  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**  
Class No. 3.—For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, March 14,  
75 Nos. 11 Ballots.

**SCHEME.**  
**\$20,000 DOLLARS!**  
**75 prizes of \$5000**

20,000 Dols.—5,000 Dols.—\$2000!!—1,500 Dols.—1,210 Dols.—75 prizes of 500 Dols.—85 of 200 Dols. &c. &c.

Tickets only 5 Dollars!  
Certificate of Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 70 dollars. Certificates of packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. York.

**MAGNIFICENT!!!**  
**\$300,000!!!**  
In this Scheme,  
Fourteen Prizes in every 25 Tickets.

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**  
Class No. 6.—for the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, March 21,  
75 NUMBERS—14 BALLOTS.

**SCHEME!**  
**\$40,000!!!**

\$40,000!—\$10,000!—\$5,000!—\$4,000!—\$3,000!—\$2,500!—\$2,000!—\$1,500!—10 of 1,000 dols., &c. &c.

Lowest Price, \$9—Tickets only \$5.  
Certificates of a Package of 25 whole tickets in this splendid Scheme may be had for \$140.—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion. (25 Seeds; if you want the Capitals, as there will be, return for Tickets—and be sure to address

J. S. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, New York.

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**  
For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling.  
**CLASS NO. 3—FOR 1835;**  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Feb. 28,  
**CAPITALS.**

**2 OF \$10,000;**  
**\$10,000! \$10,000! \$3,000!**

2,000 dols.—20 of 500 dols.—30 of 200 dols., &c. &c.  
TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this brilliant Scheme will cost only \$60.—Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

**FLOUR, MEAL, AND BACON.**  
ALL of prime quality; as also a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, of every description, kept constantly on hand, and for sale on accommodating terms, by the subscribers, at their Grocery Store, adjoining their Lumber Yard, LUMBER, of all descriptions, bought and sold.

T. K. LAYTON & Co.  
Feb. 19—7-3t

**T. K. LAYTON & CO.**  
HAVE on hand a large stock of BRICK and other materials for BUILDING, of prime quality, and intend to continue the

**BRICK MAKING & LAYING BUSINESS**  
as heretofore. Their own personal attention will be given to the business, by which, together with the character of the workmen they will employ, they hope to give satisfaction to their employers.

Feb. 19—7-3t T. K. L. & Co.

**COLUMBUS.**  
(BY OSCAR.)  
THIS distinguished hero will stand the approaching season at Harrodsburg, Ky., where he is to appear in 1834 and 1835.—Pedigree Performances, &c. will appear in bills.

DAVIS THOMPSON.  
Garard co. Ky. Feb. 14, 1834.—6-1f.

**Jessamine County, Sct.**  
**TAKEN UP,** by H. Daniel, near Nicholasville, a bright Sorrel Mare, three years old last spring, a few white hairs in her mane, and a small star or white hair in her forehead, long switch tail.—Appraised to 27 dollars and 50 cents, by John Portwood and Wm. P. Daniel, before me this 6th day of October, 1834.

A. WAKE, J.P.  
A Copy, Attest, JOHN M. PRICE, decess.

**FARM TO RENT.**  
THE well known FARM, the former residence of Charles McGowan, 24 miles from the city of Lexington, on the Nicholasville road. For information apply at the Farm, or to

NANCY KAY,  
JACOB HULL,  
JOHN WILSON. } Committee.  
January 28, '35.—4-1f

**B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S**  
**Celebrated**  
**VERMIFUGE.**  
An effectual medicine  
FOR EXPELLING WORMS FROM THE SYSTEM;

For sale at the Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main, and Upper Streets, south of the Court House.  
45-3m JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

**BLANK DEEDS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



